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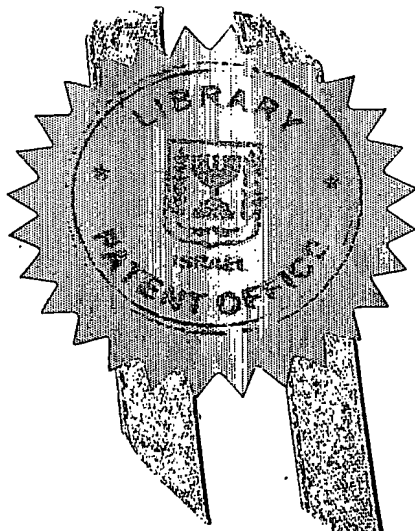
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Application For Patent

מוש הלשכה  
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אני, (שם המבקש, מענו ולגבי גוף מאוגדת מקום התאגדותו)  
I, (Name and address of applicant, and in case of body corporate-place of incorporation)

רבינטקס תעשיות בע"מ, חברה ישראלית מרחוב לחי"י 28, בני ברק 51200, ישראל  
Rabintex Industries Ltd., Israeli Company of 28 Lechi St., Bnei-Brak 51200, ISRAEL

שמה הוא  
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קונכייה לקסדה בליסטית

(בעברית)  
(Hebrew)

Shell for ballistic helmet

(באנגלית)  
(English)

Hereby apply for a patent to be granted to me in respect thereof.

מבקש בזאת כי ינתן לי עליה פטנט

* בקשת חלוקה Application of Division		* בקשת פטנט מוסף Appl. for Patent of Addition		דרישת דין קדימה Priority Claim		
מבקשת פטנט from application		לבקשה/לפטנט to Patent/Appl.		מספר/סימן Number/Mark	תאריך Date	מדינת האירוע Convention Country
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REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS Patent Attorneys P.O.B. 4060, Tel-Aviv		ריינהולד כהן ושותפיו עורכי פטנטים ת"ד 4060, תל-אביב				
חתימת המבקש Signature of Applicant		בשם המבקשים, ריינהולד כהן ושותפיו				
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**קונבייה לקסדה בליסטית**

**Shell for ballistic helmet**

**Rabintex Industries Ltd.**

**רבינטקס תעשיות בע"מ**

**C. 140897-0**

## SHELL FOR BALLISTIC HELMET

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to shells for ballistic helmets, and more particularly to helmet shells made of paraaramide fabrics such as Kevlar®, protecting from bullets and fragments.

### 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A shell for ballistic helmet is supposed to stop incident shrapnel fragments or bullets, thereby protecting the head of the user. The aim of shell design and manufacture is to obtain a shell providing required ballistic protection at minimal weight. The weight of the shell is of great importance because the helmet user  
10 carries it for long periods of time, and the lighter the helmet, the more it is convenient in use.

The ballistic protection of the helmet is normally tested by the so-called V50 test, 17 grain, according to known US and European standards. The test measures the velocity at which 50% of fragments pierce the helmet while 50% are retained.  
15 An average areal density of the shell material is the weight of the shell divided by its area. The ratio between the level of ballistic protection and the areal density is the decisive parameter determining the helmet quality, and in general if it is higher, then the helmet is better. This ratio is called protection coefficient:

Protection coefficient =  $V50/\text{areal density}$

20 An additional parameter is the thickness of the shell. The smaller the thickness, the less awkward is the helmet and more convenient it is in usage.

One of the most common technologies for production of ballistic helmet shells is pressure forming of the shells in a mold, from a stack of paraaramide

5 fabric blanks with bonding resin. The manufacturers are known to use up to 16-24 layers of fabric with 220 to 300 g/m<sup>2</sup> areal density, and bonding resin in about 14-20% of the total shell weight. The stack of blanks soaked with resin is pressed in a mold at about 30-40 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure at temperature suitable for the resin polymerization. The obtained shells have more than 8-9 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> areal density, 7.5-9 mm thickness, and the shell weight is not less than 0.850 Kg.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a shell for ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric layers and bonding resin. The fabric layers have areal density less than 200g/m<sup>2</sup>, the shell has average thickness less than 6.5 mm and average areal density less than 7.5 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Preferably, part of the fabric layers have areal density less than 160g/m<sup>2</sup>, while the rest fabric layers have areal density between 200 and 160g/m<sup>2</sup>. The number of  
15 paraaramide layers should be greater than 28, preferably not less than 33, more preferably 38 and more, at least part of the layers having areal density not exceeding 160g/m<sup>2</sup>.

Preferably, the bonding resin constitutes less than 12% of the shell weight.

20 The present invention is based on a surprising discovery of the inventors that, if in a shell for a ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric layers and bonding resin, considerably greater number of layers is used than that known heretofore with a lower areal density (weight) of the layers than that typically used in the practice, the shell yields the required ballistic protection at lighter weight than conventional helmet shells, or better ballistic protection with the  
25 same shell weight. Another contributing factor is the usage of layers with different areal density.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for the production of shells for ballistic helmets from a plurality of layers as

described above, the method including pressing and bonding the plurality of layers at pressure equal to or above  $150\text{Kg/cm}^2$ , preferably above  $300\text{Kg/cm}^2$ .

The composition and method of production according to the present invention provide for lighter helmets with better ballistic protection qualities. For example, a shell with less than 0.7 Kg weight and level of protection higher than V50 = 2000 ft/sec can be manufactured.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

One example of the material used for the production of a shell according to the present invention is a material made of 38-40 layers of KEVLAR®-KM2 and/or other paraaramide fabric having areal density respectively  $155\text{g/m}^2$  and  $195\text{g/m}^2$  and bound by bonding resin of about 10-12% of the shell weight. The KEVLAR®-KM2 fabric is used mainly in the external layers of the shell.

The above shell structure is manufactured by pressing the stack of blanks to 6 mm thickness using pressures of 150 to  $300\text{Kg/cm}^2$ .

A prototype ballistic helmet shell with the inventive structure, manufactured by the above method weights 0.7 Kg and provides for level of protection V50 = 2000 ft/sec. The area of the shell is about  $0.1\text{ m}^2$ . The average areal density of the shell is  $0.7/0.1 = 7\text{ Kg/m}^2$ , and the protection coefficient is  $2000/7 = 286$ .

**CLAIMS:**

1. Shell for ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric layers and bonding resin, wherein said fabric layers have areal density equal or less than 200g/m<sup>2</sup>, said shell has average thickness less than 6.5 mm and average areal  
5 density less than 7.5 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>.
2. Shell according to Claim 1, wherein at least one of said fabric layers has areal density less than 160g/m<sup>2</sup>.
3. Shell according to Claim 1, wherein part of said fabric layers have areal density less than 160g/m<sup>2</sup> and the rest fabric layers have areal density between 200  
10 and 160g/m<sup>2</sup>.
4. Shell according to Claim 2, wherein part of said paraaramide fabric layers are KEVLAR-KM2®.
5. Shell according to Claim 1, wherein said bonding resin constitutes less than 12% of the shell weight.
- 15 6. Shell according to Claim 1, wherein said plurality of layers is greater than 28.
7. Shell according to Claim 6, wherein said plurality of layers is not less than 33.
8. Shell according to Claim 7, wherein said plurality of layers is not less than  
20 38.
9. Shell for ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric layers and bonding resin, wherein said plurality of layers is greater than 28 and said shell has average thickness less than 6.5 mm.
10. Shell for ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric  
25 layers and bonding resin, wherein said plurality of layers is not less than 38.
11. Shell for ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric layers and bonding resin, wherein said fabric layers have areal density less than 200g/m<sup>2</sup>, and said plurality of layers is greater than 28.

12. Shell for ballistic helmet formed from a plurality of paraaramide fabric layers and bonding resin, wherein said plurality of layers is greater than 28 and said shell has average areal density less than 7.0 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

13. Method for production of shell for ballistic helmet according to anyone of  
5 the preceding claims, including pressing and bonding of said plurality of layers at pressure equal or above 150Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

14. Method according to Claim 12, wherein said pressure is equal or above 300Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

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For the Applicants,  
**REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS**  
By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized 'G' or similar character, written over the 'By:' line.